

**Amendments to the Specification:**

In the Specification, please amend the Specification as follows:

In the BACKGROUND section, on page 2, please replace the second paragraph, lines 4-13, with the following:

In order to allow the contrast scope of a recorded image to be assessed better and to allow scattered light as well as reflected light to be identified more easily, it is known from pages 42 and 43 of the operating instructions for the ARRIFLEX 535 movie camera [[for]]that a movie camera has to be equipped with contrast filters which can be pivoted by means of a lever into [[the]]a viewfinder beam path of [[a]]the movie camera, thus making it possible to vary the quality of the viewing of the recorded image in steps.

On page 2, please replace the third paragraph at lines 15-31, with the following:

JP 10010633 A discloses a viewfinder arrangement for a still-image camera, in which a DMD (Digital Micromirror Device) chip is arranged in the viewfinder beam path and has a large number of two-dimensionally arranged micromirror elements, which comprise micromirrors which are articulated such that they can move and digitally vary the deflection angle when a voltage is applied, that is to say they can be pivoted between two different alignments of the mirror surface. The DMD chip, which is arranged in the viewfinder beam path, is driven by a DMD driver circuit and places either the recorded beams received via an objective or the information emitted from a display in the viewfinder beam path, so that it is possible to view either an object to be recorded or the display information using the viewfinder. The display and the driver circuit which drives the DMD chip are driven by a common CPU.

In the SUMMARY section, on page 3, please replace the fourth paragraph, lines 29-34, with the following:

~~One object of In one exemplary embodiment the present invention is to specify~~specifies a method of the type mentioned in the introduction, by means of which the contrast of the viewfinder image can be infinitely variable, and which ensures that no stray light can reach the movie film even when the viewfinder eyepiece is not covered.

On pages 3-4, please replace the last paragraph of page 3, beginning at line 36 to page 4, line 3, with the following:

~~The~~An exemplary solution according to [[the]]an exemplary embodiment of the invention allows continuously variable adjustment of the image brightness and/or of the image contrast of a viewfinder image, and prevents stray light from reaching the movie film in a movie camera via the viewfinder beam path, irrespective of whether the viewfinder is covered.

On page 4, please replace the second paragraph, lines 5-20, with the following:

In particular, the exemplary solution according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention makes it possible to use the optical capabilities of an optical switching element in the form of a DMD chip in order to view the image through the viewfinder of a movie camera, in that it controls the amount of light which is deflected into the eyepiece of a movie camera from the viewfinder beam path during pauses in the exposure of the movie film, and thus allows both better assessment of the amount of contrast in the recorded image, as well as making it easy to identify stray light and light reflections. Furthermore, if the optical switching element is driven such that it is synchronized to the image recording sequence of the movie camera, this makes it possible to prevent stray light from entering the movie camera, and thus from reaching the movie film, via the viewfinder beam path.

On page 4, please replace the third paragraph, lines 22-30, with the following:

Variation of [[the]]a duty ratio of the deflection of the imaging beam path to the various imaging planes makes it possible not only to infinitely variably adjust the contrast for image viewing through the viewfinder of the movie camera, but also to tap off an additional video beam path for viewing and recording of the recorded image on a video monitor or video recorder, and to control the amount of light which is tapped off into the video beam path.

On page 5, please replace the third paragraph, lines 25-32, with the following:

An exemplary embodiment apparatus for carrying out the method is characterized by at least one DMD (Digital Micromirror Device) chip which is arranged in the imaging beam path of the movie camera and has a large number of micromirrors which are arranged in the form of

a raster, can be pivoted under electronic control; and deflect the incident beam path to a first or a second imaging plane, or into a light trap.

On page 6, please replace the third paragraph, lines 16-27, with the following:

In one exemplary embodiment, the imaging beam path is split via a beam splitter into a viewfinder beam path and a video beam path[, the]. The micromirrors of the first DMD chip, which is arranged in the viewfinder beam path, ~~reflecting~~reflect the imaging beam path to the imaging optics in the viewfinder beam path with an image plane which can be viewed through an eyepiece, or into the beam path of the first light trap, and the micromirrors of the second DMD chip ~~deflecting~~deflect the imaging beam path to the video beam path with an optoelectronic transducer for conversion of the video beam path to video signals, or into the beam path of the second light trap.

In the DETAILED DESCRIPTION section, on page 9, please replace the fourth paragraph, lines 16-31, with the following:

The input field of the movie camera 1 contains a nominal-value transmitter or a control element, by means of which the time duration of the deflection of the imaging beam path S2 into the viewfinder beam path level S3 during the exposure phase of the movie film 10, and thus the amount of light input into the viewfinder beam path S3, can be adjusted. This allows the cameraman to mask out stray-light influences and light reflections in the recorded image and, in particular, to optimize the contrast range in the recorded image, in which case the continuously variable adjustment of the control element is associated with continuously variable variation of [[the]]a duty ratio of the micromirrors of the DMD chip 6, by means of which the micromirrors are pivoted between the viewfinder beam path S3 and the beam path S4 of the light trap 13.

On page 10, please replace the second paragraph, lines 6-17, with the following:

In order to prevent the movie [[image]]film 10 from being exposed by stray light when the eye 12 has been removed from the eyepiece 8 or the viewfinder eyepiece 8 is not covered, the DMD chip 6 is driven via the driver circuit 15 by the control circuit 16 such that the viewfinder beam path S3 is interrupted synchronously during the exposure phase of the

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movie film 10, so that, during the exposure phase of the movie film 10, the micromirrors of the DMD chip 6 deflect the imaging beam path S2 into the beam path S4 of the light trap 13, and thus mask out the light beams entering the movie camera 1 from the viewfinder optics 8.

On page 11, please replace the fourth paragraph, lines 18-26, with the following:

A second DMD chip 7 is arranged in the video beam path S5, which is split off from the imaging beam path S2 by beam splitter 11, and likewise has a large number of micromirrors which can be driven quickly and are arranged in the form of a raster or matrix, and are pivoted between two limit positions which include an angle of, for example, 10 to 12 degrees, and which deflects the video beam path S5 either to a video output mirror device 9 or as the beam path S6 to a second light trap 14.

On page 12, please replace the third paragraph, lines 11-26, with the following:

Depending on the angular position of the rotating mirror shutter 3, the recording beam path S1 strikes the opening sector (bright sector) of the rotating mirror shutter 3, and passes through the image window 4 to the movie film 10, which is guided in the film channel, ~~there~~, during. During transportation of the movie film 10, the image window 4 is covered by the mirror surface of the rotating mirror shutter 3, and the recording beam path S1 is deflected as the imaging beam path S2 onto the matt disk or fiber panel 5, from where the imaging beam path S2 is split via the beam splitter 11 into the viewfinder beam path S3 and the video beam path S5. The viewfinder beam path S3, which falls on the first DMD chip 6, is deflected via its micromirror either to the viewfinder eyepiece 8 or as the beam path S4 to the first light trap 13.